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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.

SEEAT PREPARATIONS TO WELCOME HIM IN PALESTINE.

good Repairing and Building All Over the Bely Land-lie Will Enter Constantiseple on an Arab Steed, the Gift of the galtan-Europe Expects Something Senof Asiatic Turkey for German Colonists.

special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. toypox, Oct. 8.-Europe is eagerty and easkfully waiting to hail the German Em-sempert week as the world's greatest hene-seter. He offers a two-months' respite from sear stanglings over China, Mrica and do-sear troubles. He will supply a grand specreliar entertainment which will fitty succeed

essimistic political problems. His journey to Jerusalem will begin at 8 shock on next Wednesday morning, when the Imperor and Empress will leave Potsdam. Mere than one hundred retainers of high and or degree, including the Foreign Minister, the Chancellor of the Order of St. John, Jerusalem, Bishop; military, marine, and Oriental daters, photographers, secretaries, soldiers, sters, and couriers combine to make a picresque cavalçade like the medizeval Cruaders. They will arrive at Venice at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. After a voyage of four ars they will reach the Bosphorus and enter estantinople at 11 o'clock on Monday, the ithinst. That will be the first picture in the mnorama. The Emperor will ride into the city a pure-bred Arab stallion, the gift of the istan. The metal part of the harness will be d pere gold and silver.

The Emperor will remain in the Turkish apital for five days, and during his sojourn here secret conferences will be held between he Emperor and his friend the Sultan. The Inedive is waiting there hoping for an intro-

The Crusaders will depart on Oct. 22, and spect to disembark at Halfa on the 25th nst and thence traverse the road to Jerusaem partly on horseback and partly in carrares. They will encamp before the Holy City the afternoon of the 20th and make their ramphal entry at 3:30 P. M. on the same day, ad proceed afoot from the Jaffa gate to the ulchre Church, where religious services will beheld. The Mount of Olives will be visited the 30th, and the crowning ceremony the Redsemer on the 31st, the anniversary the date when Luther nailed the theses to church door at Wittenburg. On the same are in 1893 the cornerstone of the church was aid and within the stone a document was deusited which had been written by the present emeror, eloquently extolling the desire of my royal grandfather to accomplish what is r new possible," plainly suggesting a par-Eleltetween King David, who was not permitted to build the Temple, and King Solomon, who was permitted to do so; and also declaring that it "shall stand as a monument to the Faith pened to evangelical Christendom through he reformers and as a visible witness to the mity of faith in which the evangelical churches Germany are bound with each other and all

The busiest preparations have for a long ine been making for the visit. The roads broughout the Holy Land are being repaired wisewones constructed. The ancient mule tack up Scopus and over the Mount of Olives, which served Titus and his warriors, and along which King David fled from Absalom when was stoned and cursed by Shemei. and which has been climbed by genera-tions of Jebusites, Jews, Romans, Moslems, ristian knights, pilgrims and tourists, is being replaced by a modern carriage road, uilt at the wish of the German Empress, so as be able to reach the sacred site without fa-

All the preparations point to the Emperor's popularity among the Sultan's subjects. Even s felialisen of the villages and the boatmen I Jaffa giadly pay a two-dollar tax each toward

he new road that is building.
The Emperor may be depended upon to outis even Dr. Talmage in using the occasion and its surroundings for all they are worth. but what Europe expects from him is the unexpected. Nobody knows where he may bring off a sensational coup, but he is sure to have reessfully startled the world before he re-

he belief is credited by many that Emperor. am is now bent upon the fulfilment of a ted idea of his tife, which is German colonion in regions where the climate will be racle for Germans. He is aware that the man possessions in East and West Africa charlly worth keeping. He had for a time ea of creating a German empire with the of the Boers in South Africa. That scheme as abaseloned. Then he turned his eyes to eathern Brazil, where German colonists are endy powerful, but the dread of fighting America weighed heavily upon Berlin. The section of the possibility of permission to topure Cuba elicited an angry negative. Washington has been asked to concillate Germany with a share of the Philippines. The Emperor would like Samoa, and is even anxious bregenerate Crete, but there are insuperable acles everywhere except in the western ission of Asiatic Turkey. Russia consented ide Poland. Why should not the Ottoman mpire give up a sitee of Asia Minor from the gean to Arabia to suit Germany, and yet leave ond, fertile provinces to satisfy Russia? There from there for 10,000,000 Germans, and Gerdes are already flourishing in Syria. It must be confessed that the foregoing is retarded as being outside of immediate, practial politics by serious Germans, but that is no saon why the Emperor should not proclaim has his policy in the floweriest imperial rhet-

Many of his subjects are outspoken in their arasiness over his prolonged absence while Same Henry is in distant Asia, and with the loreign Minister accompanying the Emperor. faring the present disturbance in foreign polities. The lieichstag will be in session-during lart of ms at sence, and the Socialist leaders dready express angry defiance of his threat-Med anti-strike logislation.

la order to maintain the privacy of the im-letial camp Mr. Cook, the great English tour ofer, who is managing everything, has had a number of brouze medals specially streek. Nobely will be permitted to go inside e cordon of guards unless he produces or years this me inl. Inquisitive American and lagish corruptets are not to be honored with TREGISIA:

EXODES FROM CANEA.

All Factions Leaving the City-Turkish Repart That Russia Opposes Violence. Aberial Cable Bespinicherto Tam Sins.

Cases, trees, out, S.-There is a general Adds of Christians, Mussulmans and Israellessing. All of the steamers leaving here are and many persons are unable to tecure passage. CONSTANTINOPIE, Oct. 8. - The publication of

to alleged Bussian telegram in a local news-Mper reprying to England's attitude in Crete is tiering a great deal of comment here. The leigram declares that Bussia is opposed to ent measures, and would protest against Mair employment.

Savannah, Florida and Cuba. Southern Hailway and F. C. and P. Limited leaves for lord delight 420 F. M. Drining cars to Charlotte, temping are to Imple 1200 A. M., sleeping car to telletenile and New York. Offices 271 and 353 \$250-211. VICTORIA'S GRIEVANCE.

It Cost the Frugal Queen at Least \$100 to Contradict a Reporter's Story. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

London, Oct. 8 .- Queen Victoria's well-known letestation of reporters must have been strengthened this week. A young Aberdeen newspaper man happened to be cycling in the icinity of Balmoral Castle on last Wednesday. He rested in the cottage of one of the Queen's gamekeeper's. While there he casually learned that the horses attached to the Queen's carrisge and shied a day or two previously. In order that his chiefs might understand that he had a nose for news the young reporter scorched to the nearest telegraph office and wired the story of the Queen's miraculous escape.

The story had a fair number of frills at the start, and by the time it had reached London. Berlin, and Paris its author could not have recognized the item, it was so hidden in decora-tions. The first news the Queen received of her narrow escape was at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when a telegram from her son, the Duke of Connaught, who had seen the report in the evening papers, wanted to know now his dear mother was after the terrible shock. The Duke's telegram was the precursor of hundreds of others literally from all parts of the world. The Governor-General of Canada spent \$5 in loyal congratulation and inquiry. The Vicercy of India spent more than double that amount. The Sun's informant heard, but could not secure a confirmation of the report. that President McKinley, on the strength of the bonds uniting the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples, &c., cabled \$7 worth of tender solici-

The telegraph office at Balmoral Castle was kept open all night and the wire worked duplex far into the next day. It is pretty well known that frugality is one of the virtues most affected by Queen Victoria, and the depth of her indig-nation may be gauged by the fact that she spent at least \$100 in telegraphing denials and explanations to relatives and personal friends. The telegram to the Princess of Wales at Copenhagen alone consisted of 150 words and cost \$11. The replies to the heads of States will naturally be paid out of the State funds, but for all the others the Postmaster-General will, in due course, furnish a little bill upon which no rebate or discount will be al-

THE POPE AND DISARMAMENT.

He Is Said to Think the Question of His Temporal Power Must Be Settled First.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Several clerical newspapers in Rome this week describe the circumstances under which the news of the Czar's disarmament proposal reached the Pope. For some time it seemed as though his Holiness would be ignored altogether, but the formal invitation ultimately reached him ten days after the newspapers had given publicity to the scheme, or a fortnight after the invitations had been sent to the powers. It was generally assumed that the Pope would enter any disarmament conference joyfully and unconditionally, but this is far from the case, if the Vatican press organs are to be regarded as the mouthpieces of the Pope.

These newspapers with one accord, and evidently on the word of command, insist that the conference, if it is ever held, must deal with the Roman question. Both the Osservatore Romano and the Voce della Verita, which are authoritative organs, remark:

"Disarmament implies peace, but how can continued peace in Europe be guaranteed so long as the question of the Pope's temporal

power is left open?"

Anti-elerical newspapers, naturally, are much exasperated, and a lively polemic is in progress in Rome. The Tribuna takes occasion to deplore what it calls the dreadful fact that, "while all the powers of Europe are dreaming of universal peace, the chief of the Catholic Church, who claims to represent Christ on earth, alone preaches war."

ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

Emperor William Proposes to Make All Suffer Who Incite Strikes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. BEHLIN, Oct. 8. - When Emperor William summoned an international congress to discuss the labor question in the early days of his reign the press of the whole world attributed to him qualities of bumanity and charity without limit. The congress proved to be one of the biggest advertisements of the century, and one of the valuest of Emperor William's many vain achievements. To-day the compassionate Emperor appears

in another rôle, that of instigating legislation to curtail the rights of workingmen to form unions. He has announced that a bill is in preparation providing that persons inciting others to strike shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor. The laws against intimidators of workmen are already of the most stringent character, prescribing punishment of from three months' to two years' imprisonment, and the Emperor's new proposals have excited such hostility as to make it certain that there will be grave disturbances both in the Reichstag and throughout the country if their enactment is

WAR ON SPARROWS

Landowners at Emden, Hanover, Must Kill a Certain Number or Pay a Fine.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. Beatry Oct 8-In many parts of Germany the authorities are warring the people against sparrows. A decree has been issued at Emden, Hanover, requiring landowners each year between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1 to deliver to the local officials a certain number of sparrows or sparrows' heads. The owner of twenty-five hectares of land must produce twelve sparrows or sparrows' heads or pay a fine of six marks.

WAR ON THE ANARCHISTS. Three Leading Questions to Be Discussed

at the Congress in Venice.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. ROME, Oct. 8.-The Popolo Romano says that the Anti-Anarchist Congress to be held at Venice will discuss three propositions, namely: The prevention of Anarchist publications, the expulsion of Anarchists from the respective countries taking part in the congress, and the abolition of certain rights in the courts.

Big Steamer for the Hamburg-American Line.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN BERLIN, Oct. 8.-The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has ordered the construction of a new transatiantic liner from the shipbuilding yards of Blohm & Yoss. The ship will be 600 feet long, 60 feet wide and 42 feet deep, and is to be completed in the spring of

It Was a Lunatic Who Dug Into Penn's Grave.

Special Cable Desnatch to Tan Sus London, Oct. 8 .- It is asserted that the man Woodward, who has been arrested on suspicion of having descerated the grave of William enn at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, is a lunatio who escaped from an asylum at York.

Monument to the 114th N. Y. at Winchester. The monument to the memory of the 114th New York Regiment for its conspicuous services at Winchester and Cedar Creek in 1864 will be dedicated at Winchester, Va., on Oct, 19. The survivors of the regiment will attend in a body and will be received by the Confed-erate Camp and the Grand Army Posts of the vicinity.

ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN.

THOUSANDS CHEER HIM AND GRASP HIS HAND.

Magnificent Demonstration at the Beception to the Republican Candidate at the Union League Club-A Vast Throng Testifles to the Popularity of the Colonel of the Rough Riders-Col. Roosevelt's Speech.

Brooklyn has never seen a more enthusiastic reception than that given to Theodore sevelt last night by the Union Leggue Club. From 8 until 11 o'clock men, women and chilren struggled in the street before the clubuse to gain the privilege of clasping Col. Roosevelt's hand. Estimates of the number of persons in and about the clubhouse during the night varied from five to seven thousand.

Col. Roosevelt's train was late and he reached the club at 6 o'clock. He came directly from Oyster Bay and was met at the Flatbush avenue station by a committee headed by Marshall T. Davidson. Mr. Davidson took the Colonel in his carriage to the club, where a banquet was n readiness. Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, E. A. Bond, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, and Postmaster Francis H. Wilson were the other guests. There were no speeches, but toward the close of the banquet President John McKeon proposed the health of Col. Roosevelt. It was drunk standing. Tonsta to Sen-ator Pintt, Chairman Odell, Lieut.-Gov. Woodoff and other guests followed.

In responding Senator Platt said: "Here's our hosts, who, we hope, will furnish the

lnews of war." After the banquet the candidates were essorted to the assembly hall, which had been patriotically decorated. Great festions of American flags covered the walls and long streamers were stretched from the central chandellers to the sides of the room. The candidates were stationed on a small platform After the Reception Committee of eighty had been presented to Col. Roosevelt other members of the club were admitted and presented. There were more than 200 of them. By this ime 3,000 persons were surging about the entrance of the clubhouse clamoring for admis-

The police formed them in long lines, and at o'clock the head of the line was admitted. The people poured through the doors and through the lane made by the double lines of the Reception Committee until they reached Col. Roosevelt. There President McKeon and Postmaster Wilson introduced them to Col. Roosevelt. There was no time for him to say a word to any one of them, there were so many anxious ones pushing behind. Whenever a man in a rough rider uniform came along, and

man in a rough rider uniform came along, and there were not a few of them, the room roared with cheers. The multitude outside took up the cheers and the streets echoed with them. If the rough riders did not happen along often enough the cheers started anyway and rolled out into Bedford avenue and back again.

At about 9 o'clock some one leaned over Col. Roosevelt's shoulder and told him that there were several thousand persons in line outside. He set his teeth, gave a tug at his wilted collar, and ejadulated between handshakes: "All right-let em come—that's why I'm—pulling them by—so fist."

Sometimes a man or a woman wouldn't let

and enculated between handshakes: "All right-let 'em come—that's why I'm—pulling them by—so fast."

Sometimes a man or a woman wouldn't let go of the Colonel's hand and wanted to talk. The Colonel walked down the line with the individual who was hanging on to him, charting vigorously all the time. When he was released he shook his way back along the line until he again reached the platform.

At quarter before 10 o'cieck the outer doors were closed. All those in the building who had not been presented to Col. Roosevelt were then invited to come forward. Two colored men brought out tremendous cheers, though there had been many negoes in the crowd that passed through. Last of all the policemen who had been on duty in and about the building were one by one introduced to Col. Roosevelt. They were greeted by handclapping and cheering. Beside their regular equipment the policemen were observed to wear very expansive and ornamental smiles. Col. Roosevelt took time to say a word to each of them.

President McKeon then announced that as there were more people in the street walting to be admitted than had yet passed through the clubhouse, and since the club had "invited them all to come and be presented to the Governor—I mean," he said, "the candidate"—but it was a long time before he got any further. The crowd cheered until it was out of breath, and then somebody wanted to know who Teddy was, and learned that it was the unanimous opinion of the crowd that he possessed all the characteristics attributed to George Washington. After that they wanted to know what was the matter with "Teddy" and who was all right. Then Mr. McKeon was permitted to go on.

"I made no mistake," he said, "except that I should have said "the anet Governor."

go on.
"I made no mistake," he said, "except that
I should have said 'the next Governor.' Then a mount have said the next tovernor. Then he continued to explain that the committee felt that it owed these people outside at least that perhaps the Colonel would make up for

ne continued to explain that the committee feit that it owed these people outside at least the opportunity of seeing Col. Roosevelt, and that perhaps the Colonel would make up for his lack of opportunity to shake their hands by making a speech. This news was communicated to the people outside, and a roar went up that made the windows rattle.

Abradon it has seenable outside, and a roar went up that made the windows rattle.

Abradon it be second-story baleony of the club had be a playing throughout the evening. Now it proke out with a composition full of imitation cannon shots and bursting bombs, and there were even a few blank pistol shots fired at times. The crowd went into parcysms of joy. The broad plaza before the club was packed clear to the western curb of Bedford avenue. When Col. Roosevelt appeared on the steps the scattering volleys of cheers and shouts settled into a uniform roar. Col. Roosevelt's appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the crowd. There were cheers for "Teddy" and the rough riders and a loud and long one for "our next fovernor." When the Colonel reached the stone coping of the porch, there were cries of "Getupon the rail, Teddy." That was enough for the rough riders, who flanked their Colonel on both sides. Two of them took him and swung him up on the coping as if he had been a child. The crowd cheered their action to the echo. When the applause had ceased Col. Roosevelt said:

"I am sorry that I didn't have a chance to shake you all by the hand to-night, and to see cach one of you. I want to make up for that, however, by saying just a few words to those that didn't have a chance to meet me. I did not come here on an invitation to make a speech but all I can say is this, I want you to remember that I never say anything on the stump."

The Colonel had taken off his hat at the bestimpt of his steech but at his justice.

remember that I never say anything on the stump that I wouldn't say or try to do off the stump." The Colonel had taken off his hat at the beginning of his speech, but at this juneture there were cries of "Put on your hat, Colonel." When he did so, remarking that it was hardly the Cuban elimate, there was another prolonged burst of cheering.

"I nurreciste," continued the Colonel, "to the fullest degree, the responsibilities that will rest upon me should you intrust to me the duties of Chief Executive. I can say but this: I will strive with all my might, so far as I can see my duty clear, to do as much for the whole people as I would for a few. It is to the people that I shall owe my position, and to them I shall hold myself accountable in striving so that when I am through each will feel a satisfaction in having put me there. I feel that I can best serve my party by helping it serve the State. There is one thing that I shall insist upon as the test for every public officer in everything that he may do, and that is absolute honesty. I feel that the two great problems for this nation at the present time are: First, the upholding of the national honor abroad, and second, and as I consider the more important, the insisting on the highest standard of honesty at home.

"As to the course I shall pursue, it will be

sty at home.
s to the course I shall pursue, it will be

howesty at home.

"As to the course I shall pursue, it will be modelled upon those very ancient rules, the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, and, loya though I shall be to the party principles to which I owe allegance, there are one or two other praiciles which I shall consider it my duty to folken as well. One of these is, 'Thou shall not shall,' nor let any one else steal if you can help it."

After the cheering which followed Col. Roosewort's remarks had subsided, there were cries for Woodruff, and it was some time before the gathering disacreed. A crowd assembled at the side entrance and waited patiently to give a last cheer as Col. Roosevelt entered the carriage that was to take aim to the station.

Col. Roosevelt left Orster Bay for Brookiyn late in the afternoon. In the morning the young man who acts as the candidate's secretary at the State Committee headquarters came out from New York with a big bundle of letters. He was a very limp and weary young man when he came away from the Colonel's house at 12:30 'clock. He brought with him the letters he had carried to the Colonel, along with the shorthand notes of the answers to each and every one. Much has been said of the Colonel's industry and rapidity as a letter writer. This young man says it is all true and the half has not been told. He wofully refutes the tale that each answer con-

sists of a line of acknowledgment, a line of yes or no and a line of thanks. Some of the letters are robust dissertations on life and things, and none of them covers less than two-thirds of a page of note paper when it is type-written.

thirds of a page of note paper when it is type-written.

Between noon and train time Col. Roosevelt received visitors. The first was Arthur Yon Briesen, who has small rationee with the assertion that the German-Americans are united against Roosevelt. He knows too many who are for the Colonel through thick and thin to have faith in any such yarn. Mr. Yon Briesen, however, did not call on Col. Roosevelt as a German; he came as an independent to offer fullest assurances of his own support and his desire to assist in the campaign.

Another caller was Jonas Van Duzer, who went to tell Col. Roosevelt that he could count on every independent Republican vote. He was most enthusiastic over the prospects for Col. Roosevelt's election by a whooping big majority.

was most enthusiastic over the prospects for Col. Roosevelt's election by a whooping big majority.

Just before the candidate started for Brooklyn a deputation from the Commercial Travellers' Association, headed by Mr. Borcher, called upon him Col. Roosevelt was informed that he had the support of the association, and for this reason most of all—that he was making his campaign on national issues. A Democratic victory in November, they assured the Colonel, would mean that the free-silver issue would come to the front with a rush and with it the paralysis of trade. That means that three commercial travellers out of five must lose their places. Therefore the commercial travellers are for Roosevelt. They will talk for him wherever they go—in the lotel lobbies of the big cities and in the country stores, where the village arribaneous gather—and they mean to make it their business to see that he is elected. They came as far as Jamaica on the same train with Col. Roosevelt to tell him these things.

On the train from Jamaica to Brooklar the conductor storned to say a word of congratulation to the candidate. He milled the conductor into the scat beside him. Soon the brakeman roined them. When the train reached Brooklar be walked up the long platform between the two of them, chatting with such energy that he failed to see the members of the committee from the Union League Club until they laid hands on him. Col. Roosevelt returned to Gyster Bay on the midnight train.

THE PARIS COMMISSION.

Spain Doesn't Want to Give Up the Philippines nor Pay the Cuban Debt.

Special Cable Despotches to Tun Sus. Pants Oct 8-The Spanish and American commissions held two sessions to-day, morning and afternoon. The commissions met separately. Absolute reserve is maintained by oth as to the nature of their proceedings.

Madrid, Oct. 8 .- The Cabinet Council which was held yesterday was summoned especially to hear the reading of telegrams from Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission in Paris. These despatches said that the American Commissioners demand on behalf of the United States possession of all of the Philippine Islands, but the American Government will undertake to assume the debt of the islands provided that Spain pays the Cuban

The Spanish strongly object to this, insisting that the United States accept the Cuban debt and allow Spain to take the war material from Cuba and Porto Rico. The Government has fully expected that the Americans would assame the Cuban debt.

The public has no expectation of any definite results from the Paris Commission. The Association of Writers and Artists has presented a petition to the Government asking that it be stipulated in the terms of peace that

the rights of the Spanish language shall be urheld in publications in the conquered prov-The Santander Chamber of Commerce has advised the Government that in the new customs

tariff with the United States it should ask the recognition of the full value of Spanish sliver.

WORK OF THE PEACE COMMISSION. Consideration of the Philippine Question Postponed for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- According to the reports sent by cable to the State Department by Mr. William E. Day, Chairman of the American Peace Commission at Paris, the joint ommission has postponed for the present onsideration of the Philippine question, in order to give the Spanish representatives an opportunity to consider fully the propositions made by the American Commissioners The joint commission is now engaged in the discussion of other matters involved in the negotiations. One of these is the selection of the Island in the Ladrones which Spain ecded to the United States in the peace protocol. This Government has decided that it by the United States cruiser Charleston, and presumably the Spanish Commissioners are endeavoring to persuade the American delegates that some other island in the group will do just as well for the United States. commission, it is understood, is also disussing the present extent of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Within the scope of this topic will doubtedly come consideration of the right of Spain to send troops to those islands of the Philippine group not held by the American

forces. The arrival of a Spanish transport at Singapore, bound for the island of Panny, where the insurgents are making trouble for the Spaninsurgents are making trouble for the Spanish troops, has brought this question into prominence. It was understood by the Government here that the transport had troops on board, but a Sux reporter was told to-day that Admiral Dewey's desisatch reporting the arrival of the vessel at Singapore did not mention that she carried any Syanish solders, but had a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Spanish forces in the Philippines. The officers of the Administration are very much inclined to the view that Spain has the legal right to reinforce its garrisons in the Philippines Islands other than Luzon, but there is a decided sentiment in favor of preventing the landing of Spanish troops in the Islands.

It is contended in official quarters that if Spain is permitted to send reinforcements to beauty and other tislands, she sould surpose

landing of Spanish troops in the islands.

It is contended in official quarters that if Spain Is permitted to send reinforcements to Panay and other islands, she could augment her garrisons to such an extent that in the event of a renewal of hostilities or trouble with any foreign country over the 'Philippines the United States would be at less advantage than at present to cope with the situation. No decision concerning the advisability of permitting the Spanish ship new at Singapore to go to the Philippines has been reached, and it is probable that the matter has been referred to the Paris Commission for adjustment.

The Ceremony Hurriedly Arranged and

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Board of Dock Commissioners, long looked upon as a confirmed bachelor, has been married for something more than a month, and is now supposed to be in Europe with his bride. The marriage was conducted with as little ceremony as is consistent with the customs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the secret did not get beyond its original holders until the necessary record was filed with the Board of Vital

Statistics. The bride was Beatrice Budd Cleveland, the oungest daughter of Samuel Budd, a Broadway haberdasher, who lives at 56 West Eightyfifth street. This is her second marriage. The wedding took place on Sept. 2 at St. Agnes's Chapel in West Ninety-second street. According to what is known there, the marriage seemed to have been suddenly decided upon. About 7 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 2 Mrs. Cleye and won't to one of the officials of the church whom she knew and asked if the services of a clergyman could be secured at once, as she desired to be married that evening. She said that her people knew all about the coming marriage, but that Mr. Cram's people did not, and she asked that the matter be kept secret.

About an hour later she returned, accommanied only by Mr. Cram, and the Rev. August Ulmann performed the ceremony. Two persons connected with the church signed the papers as witnesses of the marriage. Immediately afterward Mr. Cram and his bride entered a carriage and frove away.

Mr. Cram has been hiving at 5 East Thirty-eighth street. He is a member of Tammany Hall, and is now serving his second term as a wedding took place on Sept. 2 at St. Agnes's

eighth street. He is a member of Tammany Hall, and is now serving his second term as a Bock Commissioner in this city. He is 45 pock Commissioner in years old. His wife is 23.

A New Collar.

MISSISSIPPI WANTS HELP.

SHE APPEALS TO THE FEDERAL GOV-ERNMENT FOR AID.

Hemmed In by Yellow Fever Cordons, Thousands Are in Need of Food-Gov. McLaurin Returns to His Home and Authorizes the Appeal to President McKinley

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8.-Since the inauguration of the policy of cordoning yellow fever Infected districts, and even towns with a strict guard, the condition of affairs has rapidly grown worse. More than 6,000 people, according to official figures, are in absolute need of food, not to mention the necessity for nurses.

The acute stage that the situation has

reached is proved by the official appeal for aid to the President of the United States Issued today by the State Board of Health. The appeal would have been issued several days ago had the Governor's approval not been necessary in such cases under an act of the last Legislature. To-day Gov. McLaurin was readmitted to Brandon, whence he was summarily expelled n view of the gravity of the situation.

The appeal is more than justified by present conditions. Local and State efforts for adequate relief have been ineffectual. The charitable contributions of cities closely bound by ties of commercial interest have not solved the problem. Under the system employed by the State Board of Health to combat the fever there is bound to be suffering. It does not press heavily upon citizens who are able to leave for Northern places, but the laborers who are left to brave the fever and the lack of employment feel its effects keenly.

The condition at Jackson is a type of the situation of the entire State. To such a pitch of desperation have the people got in some cases that there have been threats of making a sortic regardless of opposition. The Health Board, assisted by the State How-ard Association, has done everything possible to relieve the destitution among the unfortunates, a large majority of whom are negroes. The appeal to the General Government was made rejuctantly, but advisedly, and there is a growing opinion in the State that it would be better to transfer the conduct of the whole quarantine system to the same agency.

Jackson has at present about 2,000 needing overnment aid. Oxford, the seat of the State University, has 700. Other towns are proportionately in need of assistance. The will exceed the number given in the of-ficial appeal. One-fifth of the counties of the State are now on the infected list and almost every night the number is increased. Ridgeland, a Northern colony of Illinois emigrants in Madison county, was reported nfected to-day and the settlers are returning to their homes. Ridgeland was an object lesson of successful Northern investment in small Southern farms and the discouragement incident to the scourge will work great injury in the future. Special trains continue to carry refugees North Natchez contributed ten coaches to-night, with others to follow.

An attempt was made to move an orphan asylum in which the fever had appeared to the Methodist Orphanage of St. Louis, but the city health authorities refused permission, The death rate among the whites to date is 14

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 8.-The yellow fever situation has grown so grave in Mississippi that officials have lost heart. It has started in several new places to-day. In the smaller towns new cases are reported daily in unexpected quarters. Hattiesburg, Lumberon and Natchez were added to the list to-day, while Oxford, Fayette, Starkville, Edwards and Water Valley all report that the infection is spreading. W. T. Dick, a prominent merchant of Taylors, is to Jay's vietim in that town, where conditions have not improved.

Realizing that their efforts were unavailing. the State Board of Health to-day appealed for

aid to the Federal Government: To the President of the United States, Washington : "In consequence of the yellow fever and in stricken communities of this State. At this place 90 per cent, of the white population are absent, and several thousand negroes are out of employment and subsistence Many of them are cordoned in originally infected districts. Local and personal contributions have ceased, so that the situation is one of increasing distress. Under a statute the Board of Health is authorized, with the consent of the Governor when occasion demands, to call upon the general Government for such financial and medical aid as necessities arising out of any epidemic may require. We could from this point assist all other affected communities and we need provision for about 6,000 persons here and at other places for about thirty days; also money to pay nurses. J. F. HUNTER, M. D.,

Chairman State Board of Health at Jackson. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8 .- The yellow fever reports show a total of 465 cases of yellow fever in Louisiana this summer and 30 deaths. and 351 cases in Mississippi and 35 deaths; total in the two States, 816 cases and 65 deaths.

The Southern Pacific, or Morgan steamship line between here and New York, has changed its terminus to Sabine Pass, Tex., in consequence of the fever and the numerous quaranquence of the lever and the numerous outland-tines in force. The Texas authorities refused to allow any freight from New York landing at Al-igiers, opposite New Orleans, to enter Texas and in order to prevent the complete stoppage of its line it became necessary to move to Texas ter-ritory. The Clinton is now on the way to Sabine Pass with the elerks and freightmen to the steamship line. The Clinton will be used the steamship line. The Clinton will be used as temporary offices and quarters for the men. The Excelsior, due here on Monday will be sent on to Sabine Pass and will unload her cargo here. The Cromwell line will run one steamer a week. The Southern Pacific has been improving its wharves at Sabine Pass so as to be ready to move there in the event of an emergency. emergency.

SIMON ELECTED SENATOR. The Oregon Republicans Fill Their State's Quota at Washington.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 8 .- Joseph Simon of Portland was elected to-day United States Sena or by the Oregon Legislature in joint session, receiving the full Republican vote. The vo was: Simon, 64; Kineaid, 23; Dennew, 2; absent, 1.

The contest for Senator lasted nearly a week and resulted first in a deadlock. Mr. Corbett thought he had the election all arranged, but a faction of the Republicans succeeded in electing Simon. He was born in Germany. but came to this country in 1851 with his parents when 18 months old. After a brief residence in New Orleans the family moved to Cal ifornia, and then to Oregon. Joseph attended the public schools until he was 14. Then he the public schools until he was 14. Then he had to go into his father's store. When I's he determined to study law and entered the office of Mitcheil & Doloh in Portland. After ten years he was admitted to the bar. After Mitchell was elected to the United States Senate Mr. Simon was admitted to the firm and remained in association with Dolph until his death, though the firm has been changed several times.

his death, though the arm has been accessed as everal times.

In 1877 he was elected to the City Council of Portland, and in the following year was chosen Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In the following six years he served as Chairman of the committee and managed both national and State campaigns. The success of the Oregon Republicans in electing a Legislature was largely attributed to him. He has served in the State Senate for twelve years. He framed and secured the adoption of many important measures.

Enjoy Albany Day Line Trips Before E. & W. season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. adva.

OUR DUTY IN THE FAR EAST. Take All the Philippines or Leave All-There Can Be No Middle Course.

Special Cuble Despatch to THE BUN. Manila, Oct. 8.-Beyond a question there are only two courses for the Americans to pursue In the Philippines; namely, to take all or leave all. The half-way measures which are reported here as those which it is the intention of the Government at Washington to pursue are fraught with the gravest danger, if, indeed, they are not absolutely impossible. They show a tremendous failure on the part of the Washington authorities to comprehend the real sit-

American and Spanish joint occupation of the Philippines will never be possible. fundamental notions of the two peoples of the proper functions of government are almost diametrically opposed and irreconcilable, and an attempt at joint occupation would result only in constant strife and ultimate American acquisition of the entire group, but with the natives alienated and rebellious instead of being satisfied and peaceful. The situation in Visnyas, as briefly outlined

in last week's despatches to THE SUN from Rollo, partly demonstrates this. The Visayas telephoned his approval to the appeal and his are on the lid of a kettle that is already simmer-name was signed by proxy. ing forward, and the natives in the islands of Samar, Leyte and Cebu are simply waiting for the events of the Paris Commission. They are all ready to accept American rule without question, but are equally ready to resist Spanish rule.

It is impossible that Spain can ever again control the Philippines, and an attempt on the part of the Americans to join her in controlling them would only widen the field of the insurgents' operations. It would be disastrous and unprofitable for the Americans, and the same result would be brought about if the Americans should attempt to hold only the island of Luzon. Inter-island complications would be certain to arise which would result in cendering nugatory any possible advantages that there might be in the retention of Luzon. It

must be all or nothing. The Americans themselves are largely responsible for this condition of things. The Visayas islanders are unturally a peaceful people. They are occupied with the cultivation of their plantations and desire only to be unmolested governmentally. At present, however, they are excited by the advent of the Amerileans in the island of Luzon, and are encouraged to join in rebellion. The Visayas islands are the richest of the Philippine group and are capable of tremendous development.

All of them will be utterly laid waste if the Americans do not undertake their government. A great deal of the business of the Philippines emanates from the Visayas, or central islands of the group. Here is an empire of fabulous wealth threatened with utter ruln, which can be saved by a single word, yet it is going begging for a savior.

The United States transport Peru sailed for home to-day. Col. Pratt of Nebraska and Commissioner Harden of the State Department, sent here to investigate the Philippine finances, were passengers on board of her.

HAVANA AWAITS AN ANSWER, The Spanish Want to Know What Madrid

Thinks of Early Evacuation of Cuba. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The Spanish Commission is awaiting an answer from Madrid as to what action shall be taken in view of the commission's disagreement with the American Commission in regard to the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards within a certain time limit. The answer of the Madrid Government is expected about Monday.

According to despatches received from Madrid, a Cabinet Council has been summoned by Premier Sagasta, and it is the belief of the Spanish Commissioners here that the Cabinet is drafting instructions upon which they are to act. No proposal of the Americans will be answered by the Spaniards until instructions are received, but, in the meantime, the Americans ontinue to push their work. To-day Gen. Clous, Secretary of the Ameri-

can Commission, and Capt. Hart called on Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Commission, and requested an interview with Captain-General Blanco. Accordingly Gen. Blanco will receive Gen. Clous on Monday, at which interview the same matters that have previously been discussed by both commissions will again be taken up. Major Beebe is seriously ill to-day at the

Salon Trocha at Vedado. It is probable that he has yellow fever. Col. Frank J. Hecker and eight other American officers arrived here this morning. They are commissioned to select places for camps for the American troops, and report upon their desirability for such purposes.

MADRID, Oct. 8.-The Spanish Transatiantic Company has collected twenty-one ships with which to bring the troops in Cuba back to The complete evacuation of Porto Rico by

Oct. 15 is expected here. FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWNED,

Only Capt. Knudson of the Bark Safir Rescued-His Condition Critical. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.-Fourteen lives were lost in the wreck of the Norwegian bark Safir, which occurred off Charleston in the storm of Sunday last. Capt. Knudson, the only man on the vessel saved, was picked up at sea

and brought here on a fishing smack yesterday. He was not able to talk until to-day. when he gave a partial account of the disaster. The bark was from Pensacola, and was bound or Bahia Blanca, Argentine Republic, with a cargo of lumber. Soon after the Safir encountered the storm the waves upset her, and for a time the crew clung to the bottom. The men lashed themselves to pieces of the wreck When found Capt. Knudson was lashed to the bits. There was no sign of any members of the crew, and the Captain says they were evi-

dently lost. The bark was lost sixty miles east of the lightship. Capt. Knudson is in a critical condition. He clung to his drift from Sunday morning until Wednesday, and nearly all of his clothing had been lost. He was not able today to tell of the crew. The Safir was a bark of 884 tons.

PANAMA CANAL FOR SALE.

A Representative of French Interests Said to Be Due to Reach This City To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-Information has been received in Washington to the effect that an offer is about to be made by the French interests controlling the Panama Canal to sell out to the American Government. As it is reported here, M. Hutin, representing the French en-terprise, is due to reach New York on La Champagne to-morrow He is to show this Government, it is said, that it will be cheaper to buy out the French interests Champagne to-morrow. He is to show this Government. It is said, that it will be cheaper to buy out the French interests in the Panama Canal and to complete it than to finish the Nearagua Canal. He will sontend that \$125,000,000 of French money has been put into the Panama Canal, and that \$130,000,000 more in eight years time will see the great project completed. The Nicaragua Canal, on the other hand, he will say, cannot be completed for less than \$200,000,000, and no one knows how long it will take to do the work.

The First New York Ordered to Manila. WARHINGTON, Oct. 8.-Orders have been sent by the War Department by telegraph to San Francisco, for transmission to Honolulu directing the morement of the First New York Volunteers. Col. Barber, from Honoidu to Manila. The regiment will proceed on the transport Arizona. The Arizona is now on her way from Manila to San Francisco, but will be grouped at Honoidu and directed to return to Manila with the First New York.

STILL HOLD BEAR ISLAND.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PILLAGER INDIANS CELEBRATING A VICTORY IN DANCES.

The Work of Gen. Bacon's Forces Still Unaccomplished - Friendly Indians Who Come from the Scene of the Uprising Say the Pillagers Will Fight Until the Last.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 8.-The difficulty with the Pillager Indians seems to be no nearer solution than it was a week ago. The Pillagers for whom warrants are out are still at large. They still hold their position in Bear Island. and for two days have been holding dances. celebrating their victory. The real object for which the troops have been called out is still unaccomplished and will be until there is a larger force at Gen, Bacon's disposal. This morning 220 of the troops now at Walker were removed to the agency, where a camp has

been established. Inspector Hart said to-day that he did not now anticipate further trouble there, though he thought that the troops had not been sent any too soon. Sixty men are now a: Walker to protect citizens from any attack of hostiles who may be lurking there. From now on a strong guard will patrol the agency and no one will be allowed to enter without permission from some of the officials.

Twenty-seven canoes came from Bear Island to the agency this morning, filled with friendly Indians. From them it was learned that more Indians were killed in the fight of Wednesday. It is certain that at least two were picked off by sharpshooters on Thursday, but it is now believed that this is the extent of their losses. Those who came in today say that the Pillagers will not surrender. They will fight on as long as a single brave is left. They are well supplied with arms and a munition, and it will be a difficult matter to

left. They are well supplied with arms and a nominition, and it will be a difficult matter to round them up.

It was learned yesterday that five Pillagers were sent as runners to White Earth reservation last month asking the Indians there to join them in case of an uprising, but this was refused. How many of the young bucks will similarly struggle is problematical. Citizens from near Cass Lake came into Walker last night and reported that there is a steady emigration from reservations in the northern part of the State toward the direction of Bear Island, and it is not doubted that they are on their way to join the malcontents. They are not travelling in roads, but are taking trails in the woods, where they are most likely to escape observation, and are floating down Steambout River in cances. The situation is grave, but there is no immediate danger.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Nothing new relative to the Pillager Indian troubles has been received by Sceretry Bilss or Indian Commissioner Jones. The Secretary expressed the belief that the trouble was now all over with the exception of arranging the details of peace, and that the proportions of the uprising were not as great as reports from the scene of the disturbance indicated. The Administration is still satisfied that it is unnecessary to despatch further troops to the scene of the disturbance.

ACCIDENT TO A COACHING PARTY.

Pierre Lorillard Prevents a Runnway, but Is Thrown and Kicked by a Horse.

Pougheepsie, Oct. 8 .- A coaching party en oute from Tuxedo to Lenox met with an accident this afternoon on the old Post Road, about five miles south of this city. In the party was Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Gould Hoyt and Amos T Richard Mortimer, Gould Hoyt and Ames T. French, President of the Manhattan Trust Company. Mr. Lorillard had the whip from Wappinger's Falls to Foughkeepsie.

Two miles north of the falls a passing trolley car frightened the leaders and they started to run. They bolted so fleresly that Mr. Lorillard turned them into a fence and ditched the drag. He was thrown off and one of the horses kicked him in the lex, injuring him slightly. The others in the party were not hurt.

The pole to the drag was broken. The party abandoned the drag and came to Poughkeepsie by trolley. The drag was brought up at 9 P. M. and a pole secured here, so that the trip will not be interrupted. The members of the narty direct at the Nelson House and will pass the night here.

ROSSBACH WAS "DUE," NOT DEAD. A Fourteenth Man Gets Home to Find His

Family Mourning His Demise. When Theodore Rossbach, a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, reached his home at Woodhaven, L. I., Friday norning he found the family in mourning and arrangements partly made for his funeral Some time ago a chum of Rossbach in the some time ago a chum of hossoach in the regiment while home on furlough reported him as fatally ill in camp with typhoid fever. Many inquiries sent as to his condition and fate re-mained unanswered. Late on Thursday night the family received a telegram, which read as

he family received a collegram, obliaws:
"Theodore Rossbach died at 8:40."
Theodore Rossbach died at 8:40."
The telegram was signed by a member of the relief corps at Atlanta, Ga. The telegram caused deep grief in the family and Rossbach's brother went to Undertaker Leonard Ruoff and arranged for him to take charge of the funeral. The telegram, as received by the family, was not as it was sent. The original copy read that Rossbach was "due" at 8:40, and not dead.

NOT BREWER SCHEMM'S BODY.

A Philadelphia Dentist Who Fixed His

Teeth Failed to Identify It. NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 8 .- Dr. Steigerwald, the Philadelphia dentist who is supposed to know all about the teeth of the late Peter Schemm, did not identify the body taken from the Whirlpool as that of the wealthy brewer.

the Whirlpool as that of the wealthy brewer. This result has created quite a sensation, for it deepens the river mystery. The examination of the body was made this morning, and the conclusion reached by the dentist was very disappointing to other members of the party. They came here feeling that Schemm's body had been found.

Dr. Steigerwad pronounces the remains as those of a man about 40 years old, while Schemm was over 70. While gold filling was found in the back teeth, it turns out from the dentist's statement that Schemm's teeth were set on bridgework and that the only teeth likely to be found in his mouth now would be the eyend in his mouth now would be the eye

RELEASED THROUGH MRS. M'KINLEY A Son Discharged from the Army to Go to Itis Father's Deathbed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8 .- Mrs. Robert H Snyder of this city is most grateful to Mrs. Me-Kinley for a favor. Mr. Snyder, a well-known citizen, is ill of a mortal disease and his death is only a question of a few days or weeks. Their only son, Robert, is a member of the Louisville Legion, and when Mr. Snyder found that he was to de he desired to see his son. An ordinary application and red tape would not do; so Mrs. Snyder made an appeal by letter to Mrs. McKinley. Two days later Mrs Snyder received the following telegram from Washington:

Ington:
The Acting Secretary of War has ordered
the immediate discharge of your son,
Wann, Assistant Adjutant-General,"
Mrs. Snyder has as yet heard nothing from
her son, but she is awaiting daily the news of

ELI SHAW GOES TREE.

The Camden Man Acquitted on His Second Trial for Murder. CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 8 .- Eli Shaw, who was ceused of the murder of his mother and grandnother at their home on Pine street, on Oct.

12, 1887, was acquitted to-day in the Criminal Court of the crime of killing his mother. At the April term of the court lie was tried and acquitted of killing his grandmother. Miss Rue Killed in a Carriage Upset. FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. S .- Miss Mary N. Rue.

taughter of Joseph Rue of Tennent, was killed last evening while driving into her own yard. Her mother, who was with her, was also thrown out of the carriage, but escaped injury. Miss Rue taught school a few miles from her home, at Manaiapan. She was a graduate of the Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary, of the class of '87. thrown from a carriage and almost instantly

Polandi Polandi Polandi sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsup-